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WHOLE NO 284

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

In coming together, fellow-citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties which the People have charged us, severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country. We are in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, with unexampled means of education, knowledge, and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and plenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet in general the health of the People has been preserved, and we are all called upon, by the highest obligations of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessings which surround us, and which so signally crowned the year with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing, beyond example, in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our dependence for all these on the protection and merciful dispensations of Divine Providence.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the Court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government that the vessel which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of that boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government, in Canada, and demanding the discharge of McLeod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfill the duty of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a Government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual, arraigned for a criminal offense, before the Courts of either, can obtain his discharge, is the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the Courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered a *nolle prosequi*, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in the State Courts, yet, in this kind of case, the chief Executive power, rescue a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise state of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other Government. In cases of this kind, when men become criminally responsible only, when the tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and elucidation of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having his option either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation, and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice. The manner in which the issue was conducted, and the result, satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may be constitutionally do so, for the removal of their commitment, and the order of the party, or the case as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, by its institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the resources and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfillment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada, invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of Grogan, and under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States, than to its own regard for justice. The correspondence which passed between the Department of State, and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this Department, are herewith communicated.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out from the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such statement as was due from the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether this vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against the United States, or whether she was engaged in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two Governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to secure themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and Government of Great Britain. If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made some

mon cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this Government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation of territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognize it as an admissible practice that each Government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak, which, on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have effective force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions come to require the sword, or to be made on the authority of either Government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations, and to fulfill all the duties of good neighborhood toward those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their boundary with an armed force. The correspondence between the two Governments on this subject, will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and, in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affairs of Schlosser.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the right claimed by that Government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag, and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas.

Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is susceptible of much enlargement, while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity. This Government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the States composing this Union, had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government should now enter into treaties to suppress that traffic, or to regulate it, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged, and the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognize as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt that the sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong, or loss, which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hands of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This Government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader, from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honorable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment, others of an opposite character.

I invite your attention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and recommend all such alterations, as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had this subject under its consideration, and its importance well justified renewed and anxious attention. I also communicate herewith the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject so interesting to several of the Southern States, of the rice duties, which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Britain, and advantageously to the United States.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this Government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, that the further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress, towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this Government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the contiguous British Provinces is, it is believed, about to close its field labors, and is expected soon to report the results of its examinations to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with punctuality, the interest due under the Con-

vention of 1834, for the settlement of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty of the Executive to call the particular attention of that Government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfill its obligations, in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit. An arrangement is in progress, from the result of which, it is trusted that those of our citizens, who have claims under the Convention, will, at no distant day, receive the stipulated payments.

A Treaty of Commerce and navigation with Belgium was concluded and signed at Washington on the 29th March, 1840, and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States. The Treaty was ratified by His Belgian Majesty, but did not receive the approbation of the Belgian Chambers within the time limited by its terms, and has, therefore, become void.

This occurrence assumes the graver aspect from the consideration that, in 1833, a Treaty negotiated between the two Governments, and ratified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The Representative of that Government at Washington, informs the Department of State that he has been instructed to give explanations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval of the late Treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at the occurrence.

The joint commission under the Convention was, to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors; but the final report of the commissioner of the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commission, lies somewhat further East than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and, consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which had been considered as belonging to the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

The United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to this young, but growing Republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we have the happiness to know, that the great principles of civil liberty are there destined to flourish, under wise institutions and wholesome laws; and that the capacity of popular institutions, to advance the prosperity, happiness, and permanent glory of the human race. The great truth, that government was made for the people, and not the people for government, has already been established in the practice and by the example of these United States; and we can do no other than contemplate its further exemplification by a sister Republic, with the deepest interest.

Our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have not undergone any material change within the past year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts in, or between those countries, are to be greatly deplored, as necessarily tending to disable them from performing their duties as members of the community of nations, and raising to the destiny which the position and natural resources of many of them might lead them justly to anticipate, as constantly giving occasion, also, directly or indirectly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resort thither for purposes of commercial intercourse, and as retarding the progress of the commerce already commenced, some of which are by no means of recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session, at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that Republic, which was signed at Quito on the 13th of June, 1839, and had been duly ratified on our part, but which required the approbation of that body, prior to its ratification by the Ecuadorian Executive. A Convention which has been concluded with the Republic of Peru, providing for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States, upon the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazilian Government, originating from captures, and other causes, are still unsettled. The United States have, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that Empire, that it is hoped, the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, as an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

The war for the annexation of the peninsula of Florida has, during the last summer and fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon, as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men who have been engaged in that service, have suffered tolls and privations, and exhibited an energy, which in any other war, would have been deemed extraordinary. Despite of the sickness incident to the climate, they have penetrated the fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their encampments, and harassed them unceasingly. Numbers have been captured, and still greater numbers have surrendered, and have been transported to join their brethren on the lands elsewhere allotted to them by the Government—and a strong hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the able officers, the head of the troops in Florida, that troublesome and expensive war is destined to a speedy termination. With all the other Indian tribes, we are enjoying the blessing of peace. Our duty, as well as our best interests, prompt us to observe, in all our intercourse with them, fidelity in fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice as well as the constant exercise of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them alone, can the untutored child of the forest be induced to listen to its teachings.

The Secretary of State, on whom the acts of Congress have devolved the duty of directing the proceedings for taking of the Sixth Census, commencing on the 1st of January next, has reported to that body of that work. The enumeration of persons has been completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17,069,453; making an increase over the Census of 1830, of 4,202,646 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 32 per cent. for the last ten years.

From the report of the secretary of the Treasury, you will be informed of the condition of the finances. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress at the extra session, was \$97,345 03. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to \$23,467,052 52. The estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, amount to \$6,943,095 25, amounting to \$30,410,167 77; and making, the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January next, \$21,397,512 80. The expenditures for the first three quarters of this year, amount to \$24,734,346 97. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to \$7,290,723 73—thus making a total of \$32,025,070 70; and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the first of January next, of about \$627,557 90.

Of the loan of \$12,000,000, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, only \$3,432,796 88 have been negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to run, has presented no inconsiderable impediment in the way of its being taken by capitalists at home, while the same cause would have operated with much greater force in the foreign market. For that

reason the foreign market has not been resorted to; and it is now submitted, whether it would not be advisable to amend the law by making what remains undisposed of, payable at a more distant day.

Should it be necessary, in any view that Congress might take of the subject, to revise the existing tariff of duties, I beg leave to say, that, in the performance of that most delicate operation, moderate counsels would seem to be the wisest. The Government, under which it is our happiness to live, owes its existence to the spirit of compromise which prevailed among its framers—jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by that noble spirit of patriotism, which prompted conciliation and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833. While the people or no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of Government, yet an innate repugnance exists, to the imposition of burdens not necessary to the objects of the Government, and, however, for the purposes of revenue, a right to discriminate, as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists. Otherwise the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the productive, as well as the unproductive, and the necessary, as well as the superfluous. It is, therefore, to be regretted, that the effect of causing their importation to cease, whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported. 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old of infirm to support yourself, you are entitled to your maintenance from me or my property. How long do you suppose it will be before you will require that maintenance?" Hector held up his left hand, and with his right drew a line across the middle joints of his fingers, saying: "Never, never, massa, so long as these fingers remain before these joints." Then turning to the audience, the Doctor remarked: "There, fellow-citizens, you see that liberty is as dear to the man of color as to you or me." The air now rung with shouts of applause and thus the scene ended.

Dr. B. immediately procured for Hector, either by purchase, or setting off from his own farm, 3 acres of land, and built him a small house, where he resided and cultivated his little farm till the day of his death, and it was a common remark with the neighbors, that Hector's hay, when he took it to Ambony to sell, would always command a better price than theirs.

*This took place within the last nine years, near Metuchen, N. J. at the advanced age of 105 years.—An interesting fact is connected with this gift of freedom and land. The son of Hector inherited it and his widow now resides on it. The freed slaves generally took care of, and supported themselves.

CRITICAL ESSAYS.

No. 1.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you for insertion in the Evangelist, a few critical Essays on some subjects intimately connected with the Anti-Slavery enterprise, which in my opinion have never yet been sufficiently examined and explained. In performing this duty, I shall endeavor to avoid the grounds previously occupied by other writers, and I choose to publish my speculations in a spot, where any critical mistakes I may be liable to make, will probably soon be detected.

That the practice of human slavery is a great sin against the spirit of the Scriptures, or, against their general and collective meaning, is universally agreed upon among abolitionists. But that it is a plain violation of the letter or of express words of the Scriptures, is not so well understood by them. No anti-slavery writer, to my knowledge, has made this latter point entirely clear. But as I consider the one violation just as plain as the other, I will first endeavor to prove that important fact.

It is evident that there are a great number of vicious practices of lighter degrees of moral turpitude, that are not described nor condemned by name in the Scriptures at all. Such are those of theatrical exhibitions, gambling, horse-racing, and a hundred others. That all these practices are condemned by the spirit of the Scriptures there is no doubt, though none of them are violations of its express words. But it is remarkable, that all the great crimes, commonly estimated as such among mankind, such as murder, theft, robbery, rape, incest, adultery, &c., are condemned by name and description in the Scriptures. If, therefore, slavery be as great a crime against the Law of God as is generally represented among abolitionists, equal, for instance, to murder in enormity, analogy would seem to require, that it be also specifically condemned by name and description in the Scriptures.

It is of no importance, however, that it be not condemned by the same name, provided it be condemned by the same description. I proceed to show that such is actually the fact, and that human slavery is condemned in the Scriptures, under the penalty of death, by the specific technical description of *Man-stealing*, *Man-selling*, *Man-buying*, and *Man-holding*. To understand the doctrine clearly, it is necessary to know and recollect, that agreeably both to ancient and modern definitions, human slavery consists in the conversion of human beings into property, or, into goods, chattels, and merchandise, just as brutes are thus converted. The cruelties, the barbarities, and the horrors of slavery, are mere necessary incidents and appendages of the practice itself, but are otherwise no part of the practice itself, which consists entirely in the conversion of human beings into articles of property.

I proceed then to show, that the practice of human slavery is the identical crime of Man-stealing, &c., punishable by the Levitical law with sure death. (Ex. xxi. 16, Deut. xxiv. 7.) ranked by the Apostle with the murder of parents and others of the greatest crimes, (1 Tim. i. 9, 10,) described by the Evangelist, (Rev. xviii. 13,) as one of the crimes of the mystical Mother of Harlots, and account of which the smoke of her torment is to ascend for ever, and otherwise specifically described in the Scriptures as a sin of such fearful enormity, as to be equally as worthy of national destruction as of individual death.

1. I argue that the practice of human slavery is the identical crime of Man-stealing, &c., from the description of that crime in Ex. 21: 16. This is a short description of the kidnapping and sale of one person by another, and not of the sale of servants by themselves, as in Gen. 47: 19-23; Ex. 21: 2-6; Lev. 25: 29, 47; Deut. 15: 12. By force of the law contained in this passage, the acts of man-stealing (kidnapping), man-selling (slave-trading), and man-holding (slave-holding), i. e. like murder and some other sins, declared to be crimes of such enormity as to be punishable with sure death; and it is noticeable that the sentence of punishment is expressed in terms as strong, as that of ordinary murder, (Ex. 21: 12; Lev. 24: 17; Num. 35: 30, 31) thereby indicating that in the sight of God, these acts are crimes equal to murder in enormity. Not a word is said in the text about any rigors, cruelties, or horrors, thus plainly showing that man-stealing consisted in none of these things. The text is also highly descriptive of property in man; for one person very seldom seizes, sells, or holds another in subjection to himself, except as an article of property.

2. But if there be any doubt of the intent to describe a property title by the acts condemned in the foregoing text, it is dissipated by the description of the crime of man-stealing in Deut. 24: 7, where in addition to the other description the crime is still further defined, as the making *merchandise* of the person stolen. Men never make 'merchandise' or traffic in any thing which they do not hold and treat as property. The criminal is also described as a thief, and real thieves never take any thing except what they consider property, and which they hold, 'make merchandise' of, and otherwise treat as property. Nothing is said in this passage also, about rigors, cruelties or horrors.

3. The subject is perfectly illustrated in the case of the seizure and sale of Joseph by his brethren to Potiphar, vide Gen. 37: 23-28, 36. Here is a case described at length, of the forcible seizure of one person by others, of his sale by them to others for money, like any other article of property, and the subsequent seizure and sale of him by the last purchasers to another, also as an article of property. Joseph did not sell 'himself,' as the Egyptians afterwards 'sold themselves' to him, and as poor Hebrew servants 'sold themselves,' vide ante. He was not a party to either of his own sales, any more than a beast, a piece of furniture or any other article of property is

to its sale. Nor was he treated with any more rigidity or cruelty, than we know of, than was necessary to confine and secure him as property. His 'anguish of soul,' (Gen. 42: 21,) was like that of any 'well-treated' slave, the mere consequence of his confinement and conversion into property, and not of any other cruelty that we know of. So far as we can gather from the Scriptural account, he was as 'well treated' as any slave ever was in this or in any other slave country. And yet this very treatment which he received from his brethren is represented by them in their self-condemning despair, as worthy of death, so self-evident a crime is slavery against the law of nature. And it is plain that they expected to receive nothing less than death, as the consequence or punishment of so great a crime; vide Gen. 42: 21, 22, and 43: 3. But Joseph was treated throughout, both by his brethren, by the Ishmaelites, and by Potiphar, in all respects, just as the best conditioned of our 'well treated' and 'well used' slaves are treated. According to the spirit of the Scriptural descriptions of these transactions, therefore, the very best kind of slave treatment deserves the punishment of death, and that too by the Law of Nature. Again, let us examine Joseph's own description of the transactions. In describing them to the chief butler he says he was 'stolen,' vide Gen. 40: 15. As therefore he was 'stolen,' the crime practised upon him was stealing; and as he was a man, that crime was 'man-stealing.' No demonstrations can be plainer, or more certain, and what do they teach? Simply and clearly, beyond an honest doubt, that the practice of slavery, even in its mildest form and degree, is the identical specific crime of man-stealing, &c., deserving the punishment of sure death.

4. I argue the same doctrine from the force and meaning of the Greek word (*andrapodistai*), translated 'men-stealers' in 1 Tim. i. 10, and from its connexion with the class of crimes referred to in that and the preceding verse. From the spirit of this text and its context according to their present translation, man-stealing, whatever it be, is equal to the murder of parents, and the worst of other crimes in enormity, and as deserving of death by the Levitical moral law. But the special application of the principal text to the subject arises from the literal meaning of the word *andrapodistai*, which is literally 'slave-owners,' or 'slave holders,' as Greek readers well know. 'The ancient Greek *andrapodistai*' were bona fide slave-holders to all intents, constructions, and purposes, holding exactly the same relation to their slaves that our American slave-holders do to theirs. The word ought to have been rendered 'slave-holders' to have been a literal translation. But I do not complain of any perversion as it is, for I have no doubt that the men-stealers, men-sellers, and men-holders, described in Ex. 21: 16, and other parallel parts of the Old Testament, were bona fide slave-holders. And I care not which translation our slave-holders prefer, for according to the literal spirit and meaning of the text and its connections, the practice of slavery is as great a crime as the murder of parents, and the greatest and vilest of other crimes, and is like them deserving of death.

The Greek word for slaves is *andrapoda*, (literally men-feet, or men trodden under foot), and the word for slave-holders, *andrapodistai*, (literally men-foot owners, or holders,) corresponding exactly in meaning with our words 'slave' and 'slave-holders,' just as the practice of Grecian slavery corresponded in every material quality and respect, with that practiced in the United States, and other slave countries, as the study of the Greek slave antiquities and their comparison with the modern practice of slavery will prove.

5. I argue the same doctrine, from the description of one of the principal crimes of the mystical 'Mother of Harlots,' which was 'merchandise,' (that is, trading in as property,) . . . of the bodies and souls of men, in Rev. 18: 13, which, so far as it goes, is an exact description of the practice of slavery. As this kind of 'merchandise' is described as the crime of man-stealing or slavery in Deut. 24: 7, and in the other passages already criticised, we have no reason to suppose it meant any thing else in this passage. And it is worthy of special remark, that the letter and object both of this passage and 1 Tim. i. 9, 10, if not of Deut. 24: 7, and the case of the sale of Joseph, equally condemn the buying as the selling of men—both operations being equally included in the description of the 'merchandise' of men, or the holding and trading in them as property. And it is well known that both the Greek and the Roman *andrapodistai* or slave-holders, were just as much in the habit of buying as of selling slaves. It should also be noticed, that nothing is said either in this passage or in 1 Tim. i. 9, 10, about ill-treatment, rigor, cruelty or horrors. It was for none of these that men-stealers, men-sellers and men-holders were made punishable with death—because they converted men into property, and bought and sold and otherwise used them like other property. The 'Mother of Harlots' and Abominations' described in Rev. 18, is universally believed among protestants to mean the church of Rome. And it is clearly shown from authentic history, that that wicked church first introduced and licensed the practice of negro slavery among Christians and in christian countries, and has by means of that and her other abominations, continued to lead mankind astray both before and since.

6. I argue the same doctrine, because the holding, exchanging, bartering, buying and selling and otherwise trading in human beings as property, and the licentiousness produced by the practices, are represented as among the greatest of sins, and threatened with the severest judgments in various other parts of the Scriptures; vide Deut. 28: 68; 2 Chron. 28: 8-15; Neh. 5: 5-13; Ps. 41: 12; Isa. 52: 3-6; Jer. 15: 13, 14; Ezek. 28: 2, 13, 26-36; Joel 2: 3, 15; Amos 2: 6, 7; 8: 6; Obad. 2; Nah. 3: 10; Zech. 11: 5, and other passages. No special rigors, cruelties and horrors are complained of in any of these passages, but according to both their letter and spirit, the punishments threatened them were for the crime of converting human beings into property, and otherwise treating them as such. For this reason there can be no honest doubt of its identity with the practice of man-stealing or slave-holding. In every one of the passages quoted the punishment of national destruction is threatened for the commission of this sin, as their context shows—and in some of them this destruction is made to consist partly in subjection to slavish servitude, that being declared as one of the severest punishments for the commission of the same heinous sin.

Lastly, I argue that human slavery is the crime of man-stealing, from the nature of the crime of stealing itself, or, from the light in which the Law of Nature places them—stealing. Stealing in its most comprehensive sense is the taking and withholding from one human being by another, of any thing that justly belongs to the former; and to which and to its use the stealer has no just right. Every human being is under God his own sole owner, and the owner of all his rights, faculties and just acquisitions. The slave-holder takes without leave given, or

rather steals all these from his slaves, and appropriates the whole, even the slaves themselves, and their rights, faculties and honest acquisitions, to his own use, precisely as the common thief takes and appropriates common goods and chattels. The slave-holder never pretends to take these things from third persons who are themselves left free, and it is certain they are taken away from the slaves. None of the Scriptural accounts of man-stealing describe it as the stealing of one person from another, whose lawful property he might happen to be. Had such been the fact, appropriate words and descriptions showing it would have been used; and as they are not, the crime must have been no other than the conversion of human beings into property. I might proceed in the same manner to show that human slavery is a direct violation of the eighth and tenth commands of the Decalogue, and in an indirect but equally certain violation of that table; and that it is a plain violation of the Law of Love, of the Golden Rule, and of the spirit of the Scriptures generally. But this has been too often and too ably done by numerous other anti-slavery writers to render it necessary in this connection for any purpose.

CHARLES OLCOTT.

From the Free American.

THE POLICY OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

An adequate and safe manner, according to the dictates of sound political economy, is the only thing that can secure permanent and increasing prosperity to an agricultural or manufacturing community. This must be secured at home, or in other countries. If the home community is large enough to use up all the labor of its own industry can supply, it is, in common cases, the safest market, and therefore, the market to be preferred and secured by proper legislation if necessary. If the home market is larger than the home manufacturer or farmer can supply, at present, home production may be forced to a protective tariff, but this must be done, manifestly, by taxing all classes of goods higher than a remunerative price, for the protected articles.

The true policy of the world is to buy every article where it can be raised or manufactured cheapest, and sell every article where the best price and the surest pay can be obtained with the least possible interference from government with the natural laws of trade. Indismissibly joined with these general and just principles, is an equal and direct taxation of every species of property for all public purposes. This is cheapest, most equitable, least calculated to give to any one interest of society an undue advantage over any other; and therefore best adapted to develop every form of industry and enterprise which, on the whole, is beneficial to the country.

The application of these principles, in the conduct of our government, and of the democratic party especially, in their treatment of all questions of legislation and diplomacy affecting the interests of the free labor States, have been numerous and constant; while in regard to the interests of the slave States, our Southern despots have compelled their servile instruments to pay some regard to just principles at least. The tariff and commercial policy of a country are so interwoven, that the one, of necessity, controls the other. To understand the latter, we must start from the former, as its centre point.

The tariff policy, or policy of protection, to force home production, was, as every well informed man knows, the Southern policy, originally, John C. Calhoun, more than all other men, was its originator and defender down to 1827-8. New England and the free States generally, met this policy, till 1827-8, with decided, nay, fierce hostility.

The North had good reasons for it, aside from the violation of the fundamental laws of sound political economy.

(1) Nine tenths of the commerce of the country was owned by the free States. The tariff was a tax on Northern Commerce.

(2) Five sixths of the imports of the country were consumed in the Northern States. The tariff was a tax on Northern consumers, chiefly. (3) By the details of the first, and so on of such successive modifications of the tariff, articles for Southern consumption, whether coarse, or luxuries, were taxed much less than articles imported for Northern use. This made the proportionate tax on Northern consumers still greater. (4) The North produced three fifths of the exports of the country, and found an ample and secure market for them in the free States, and the rest of the world. This made Northern agriculture profitable, kept up the prices of labor, and promoted free labor immigration from foreign countries, and fostered every branch of profitable home manufacture.

But the tariff on foreign imports raised other nations, with whom we traded, by raising their tariff as England did her own laws, and colonial duties, this cut off the free States, at once, from nearly the whole foreign market, lowered the profits of farming, and the prices of all kinds of free labor. And what was worse than all, shut up the free States permanently, to the narrow, insufficient, and, to a great extent, unsafe home market, and made it necessary for them to increase production, 'to use,' because, even then every skillful merchant knew that the slaveholders of the South must buy on credit, and always proved the poorest paymasters in the world. The Frothinghams, Elliotts, Parkers, Gardners, Brooks, and other merchant princes of Boston town, in their competition with the slaveholders of the South, and in their efforts to get their goods sold, and avoided it, preferring, as a matter of business, to trust foreigners of any and every country, rather than American slaveholders. It is the general conformity of Boston merchants to this lesson of early and dear-bought experience, that leads Southerners to stigmatize us as 'illiberal' and 'mercenary' in their commercial dealings. They are only just and honest.

The tariff did not have the effect of confining the slave-labor States to the home market so closely, because England and France, their great customers, could not dispense with their cotton, especially when the cotton was so scarce, and when the new negro to new to their manufactures, to employ the millions thrown out of employments which were subsidiary to war. The tobacco, rice, sugar, and indigo of the South, however, were cut off from the foreign markets, and cotton somewhat hampered, by their retaliatory tariff.

Take into view, now, the control of the slave power over the policy of the government, and you have the key to every step of the commercial policy of our country, and of the democratic party, as the ruling tool of the slaveocracy, for the greater portion of the time.

The tariff, made increasingly rigorous down to 1828, compelled the North to pay off its indebtedness to the South, by having the cotton, and the other exports, necessarily adapted to the Northern market, the return to the South was made in the products of the free States. As the purchases, in the latter case, were made on credit, in anticipation of the returns for cotton from Europe, and the value of the latter was ever fluctuating, the goods bought by the Southern merchants, and the value of the goods, and the worth of their cotton; for they always bore their purchases on the highest market value of cotton; and as their cotton was the great foundation of mercantile credit, they generally went far beyond that limit. And so the North was perpetually involved in immense losses by bad Southern debts. These losses, every few years, by the accounts of 'suspended' debts, and the expenditure of a general Southern bankruptcy, to square accounts, became so immense as to derange the whole business of the North, and in repeated instances, to derange the currency also, by the immense drain of specie and other cash funds from the country, consequent upon these Southern defaultations.

Ask any competent person if this is not the true history of our commerce, since 1818.

Still, so complete was the commercial dependence of the North on cotton, to pay for its imports, that these losses must be submitted to without a murmur, even in view of the certainty of their constant recurrence, and increasing severity, from time to time.

The policy of the old republican party, under Madison and Monroe, was to create this commercial dependence of the North upon the cottonocracy.

The policy of the democratic party under Jackson and Van Buren has been to render this dependence perfect.

The intermediate administration of Adams was unable, if disposed, to interfere materially with this settled course of policy, far wiser of a working majority in both branches of Congress at the same time. And the new whig administration, by its selection of nine out of ten foreign ambassadors from the ranks of slaveholders, shows a 'tendency even still more Southern,' as senator Preston, 'the ornament of the whig party,' would say.

As illustrations of this course of policy, let us select a few examples from our tariff on sugar, rum, coffee, molasses, &c., in 1823, carried by Southern votes and dictation, England was compelled to retaliate by making her colonial laws more rigid, and thus giving her colonies the monopoly of supplying her markets, as the only means of securing to them a market, at remunerative prices. This cut off nearly the whole trade between the free States and their colonies, especially their West India colonies, which was so profitable to New York, New Haven, Providence, Boston, Portland, and other New England towns. Most persons will remember the angry discussions on this subject, in and out of Congress, in Adams' time.

By similar modifications of our tariff, at various times, England, France, and other continental countries, in succession, raised their tariffs on American products, till scarcely a dollar's worth could be sent to any of their markets, save only in times of famine, with the single exception of cotton, with which they could not dispense. And even on that, as high duties as their own interests would bear, were laid by France and England.

Our government has seen the entire produce of the free States shut out of the European markets, and those dependent countries with a single effort at prevention or remedy. Nay, it has smiled on the ruin it has wrought.

It has suffered our commerce with other countries, not England, to be lost, and decay under onerous duties not enacted of other nations.

By our insane refusal to acknowledge the nationality of St. Domingo, our commerce with that noble and fertile island, with its boundless resources, is made to suffer a tax of 10 per cent, ad valorem, and 9 per cent, tonnage duties more than that of Britain or France, or any other country, except by slave duties. They can't bear the smell of black liberty in Hayti. Our commerce with Hayti is gradually decaying, while that of France, Spain, and England, is even more rapidly increasing.

So by the destruction of our treaty with Brazil, (the work of slaveholders in the Senate,) our commerce, by the operation of similar onerous duties, has been reduced to a mere shadow of its former value. Our exports and an equal amount of imports, to about 1,000,000 of each.

Our commercial relations with several other states of South America are left in a precarious situation, very unfavorable to a prosperous commerce, through the same influences.

The secret of such conduct is, that this commerce flourishes only for the products of free labor, and the imports were consumed only in the free States. And the free laboring North 'must not expect too much of government,' to use the noted words of the tool of the slave power—the 'northern man with southern principles.' O no! The North must take care of herself. And she will! Let slavery stand on under!

We recalled that the foreign tariff affected, also, in a measure, the products of free labor. In regard to slave labor sugar, this occasioned little or no uneasiness, until lately, because the product of the South was entirely inadequate to the supply of the home market. Yet the Southern members of Congress have ever exposed taking the duties on foreign sugar, because the duties kept the prices high, and filled their pockets with more gold, at the expense of the free labor consumers.

The same remarks apply to the articles, rum, molasses, and rice, though the last has been the subject of some considerable negotiation, and England, we believe, has once or twice lowered her duties on it. The Indian cultivation, small in amount, in the South, was entirely killed. The ready supply of such articles in Europe, from other countries, at fair rates, made it no object for England and France to reduce their duties on the American article.

In regard to cotton, however, the case was different. By successive efforts, steadily persevered in, by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, (and not to be completely successful in the reign of the last two,) all the articles that were high enough to affect the price of cotton, have been removed by England, France, Austria, and Prussia, and through these countries our cotton finds a market, with no increase of duty, in Belgium, Holland, Bavaria, Saxony, Switzerland, and wherever cotton is raised, and the duties of interest, aided by the most active diplomatic influence from American ministers and commercial agents, can call cotton manufacturers into being.

The universally popular 'treaty of indemnity,' so called, made with France by Gen. Jackson, has for its object the removal of French duties on our cotton. Our cotton exported to and through France, has increased, since that treaty, from two and a half to fourteen and a half millions of dollars. The money industry was a mere *surge pump*, to sweeten the pill to northern planters. The *real indemnity* was our agreement to take off all duties on French silks, and French wines and brandies. These silks have the run of the Southern market—the *preferred article*. So are the French *cruets* alluded to, as drinks. The Southern lady could get her dress five dollars cheaper, the Southern boy could get a shilling cheaper for the treaty! Who does not remember the increased luxuries of the French from 1822 to '72, and the increase of drunkenness, too, that threatened to undo all that the labors of the friends of temperance had previously accomplished?

Tobacco has cost our government a vast amount of labor and toil. The facility with which, on the return of permanent peace in Europe, this article was raised to meet our needs, and the unwillingness to let it go, in the necessities which the necessities of the tobacco growers in Maryland and Virginia compelled our government to institute. But the subject has never been suffered to slumber for a moment. Finding the futility of isolated efforts, Gen. Jackson commenced a systematic plan, gigantic in its scope, embracing the policy of the tariff, in its scope, the side object of which, at the outset, was to furnish a free market, all over Europe, to slave labor tobacco.

At the head of this effort was placed the most able diplomatist of our country can boast, Francis Pickens, Minister to Prussia, a brilliant scholar and writer, in almost every modern language; a jurist of high reputation; a man of commanding intellect, vast commercial knowledge; and in manners, tact, and persevering energy, admirably fitted to conduct a complicated and arduous negotiation.

Under him a large corps of agents, literary and commercial, has been graduated, and in all the principal countries of Europe, lavishly supplied with means to employ every agent which business, diplomatic skill and literary efforts could furnish, to move the rulers, and the various classes of business men who rule their rulers, to admit American tobacco free of duty. We believe the success of this policy, embracing French parallels to this, in regard to zeal in effort, or skill and comprehensive views of plan and execution.

Mr. Wheaton's last report represents the plan as on the eve of universal success.

Since the rapid increase of the quantity of India cotton imported from India has alarmed the cottonocracy as to their market for cotton, the increase of the import of cotton into these countries has been, to a considerable extent, connected with that of tobacco, and, according to Mr. Wheaton's report, published last winter, with considerable success.

The tendency of these efforts to perfect the disastrous dependence of northern and foreign commerce on the cottonocracy (and, of course, of the exchanges of credit, in the intervals of transit) upon the productions of slave labor, is very plain. Especially as our government does absolutely nothing to give the free States a market for their surplus production; a surplus now large and rapidly increasing. This is the cotton policy of the democratic party. See northern laborers, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, does it deceive your votes or your consciences?

The policy of the whig party, now in power, will not be essentially different, because they, too, are ruled by the same slaveholding, cotton and tobacco planting interests. The diplomatic appointments speak a language on the subject that need not be misunderstood.

The policy of the liberty party should seem to be plain. As patriotic men who love their whole country, to all its faults, we would do nothing merely to deprive the slave States of a foreign market for their goods. But we would strain every nerve to destroy the commercial dependence of the North upon slavery.

As a country, we should be anxious to open the ports of foreign countries to the products of free labor; the wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, pork, lard, hams, beef, lumber, and manufactured goods of the North; with which we are amply able to pay for all our foreign imports, while we supply only the admitted wants of other countries with whom we trade. True, this is a radical change in the scope of our foreign policy, but not the less necessary on that account.

True, it will involve some modifications of our tariff policy, which may for a moment injury some minor branches of home industry; but no sacrifice is too great to secure so beneficial an end.

It is now a settled point, (and we believe this a new thought in our connection,) that without a vast increase of the number of slaves, by a renewal of the African slave trade, the southern States cannot raise enough, by slave labor, to pay our necessary imports from foreign countries.

*This has lately happened in regard to raising rice.—En. Phil.

Also the Western and Middle States.

countries. This has led to the vast export of specie, bank stocks, rail road and canal stock, state stocks, and other securities for several years past. And hence, too, the absolute necessity of such a change of policy as will open a foreign market for northern products. The rapid increase of our population in the rich West, and the vast and fast increasing agricultural product of that region enhance this necessity, by the increased demand for foreign goods, and a foreign market too. Every new emigrant from other countries increases both the demand.

The whole matter may be summed up in seven words, viz.

THE NORTH MUST HAVE A LARGER MARKET. And the work of the Liberty party must be to secure it. The whig and democratic parties are too entirely under the control of slavery to allow either of them to effect any thing important in reference to this all important matter. Servility is not the handmaid of free labor. To choose between them is only to choose whig slavery or democratic slavery; whether the forger of chains for men, and the scourger of women shall be Webster or Van Buren, Calhoun or Clay—which shall have the privilege of selling the interests of the free laboring North, and pocketing the price.

'Tis time the plundered North learned that there is a tertium quid, a something higher, better, more tangible than either of these two old corrupt parties has to offer. And that under the banner of liberty and free labor, she may find it, and with it such prosperity as men have dreamed of, when mad with a raging land fever.

True, such a policy will be opposed by the aristocracy of Europe, and by the slaveocracy of America, whose interests are so nearly identical. But the People, in both cases, can and will 'rule their rulers.'

True, it will kill slavery, and do more for the advancement of the laboring classes than any thing bearing upon the wealth of nations that you can name. And for that very reason it becomes the policy of the LIBERTY PARTY.

CHARLES T. TORREY.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, December 15, 1841.

STATE CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS.

Two weeks from to-day! No time to be lost. We hope the counties neighboring to Columbus, at least, will send crowds of delegates.

The friends of constitutional liberty in Columbus held a meeting there, on the evening of December 2nd, approved of the Convention, and appointed Committees of Arrangement. A place for meeting can readily be obtained. A considerable number of delegates will be entertained without charge; the rest can be accommodated with private boarding at 50 cents a day.

Let there be no lack of spirit, in this first attempt at a regular state political organization. Let every one be actuated by a spirit of self-sacrifice.

It is understood, that among other distinguished gentlemen, Judge King, Samuel Lewis, Salmon P. Chase, and Thomas Morris, will be present.

Delegates are requested to inquire for accommodations of any one of the following persons:—Dr. Wheaton, Drug store, corner of High & Broad st's; Mr. Ingersoll, Watch-maker, High St. above Broad; Mr. McMurdy, Town st. 1st of the Eight Buildings.

We observe, that the Cincinnati Republican, true to its instincts, has pounced somewhat furiously on the Convention. Its editor has not enough gumption, to know when to be still.

PETITIONS.

We hope the work of circulating petitions is in progress. It is rumored, that the democratic legislature, having got the power, may not feel entirely indisposed at least to a modification of the Black Laws. Let them be tested—let petitions from all quarters be rolled in upon them.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Monday, December 6th, the Legislature convened.

J. J. Faran was elected Speaker pro tem. of the Senate, Thomas J. Morgan, Clerk; George Knapp, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Rufus P. Spalding was chosen Speaker pro tem. of the House; Gideon M. Ayres, Clerk; James French, Sergeant-at-Arms.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the first page, is the President's Message. It was placed there for reasons which it is unnecessary to mention, and the matter already set up for that page, is transferred to the inside.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We have not room for all this document, but will endeavor to present a view of its most important parts. He advises the re-appointment of a General Superintendent of the Public Schools. The public works of the State have been prosecuted with vigor. The amount of loans authorized by the Legislature for the past year, was two millions one hundred thousand dollars. The amount loaned up to this time, is stated at one million, eight hundred thousand dollars.

The interest on the public debt the past year has been punctually paid; and provision has been made to carry forward the public works as rapidly as is desirable.

The Muskingum improvement has been completed, and is now navigated by steamboats the entire distance from Zanesville to the Ohio at Marietta. The balance due for labor done on this work, is estimated at eighty thousand dollars.

The Hocking Canal is finished to a point within ten miles of its termination, and about twenty-five thousand dollars are supposed to be due for labor already done on that line.—The cost of its entire completion is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

The debt due to contractors on the Wabash and Erie Canal, for labor during the present year is estimated at about 30,000 dollars. Assuming the estimates sent to the Legislature by the Board of Public Works, during the last session, as a safe guide, it may be considered as probable, that this work can be completed by a further expenditure of about two hundred thousand dollars.

The amount now due for labor on the Miami extension is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, and according to the estimates furnished in the report of the Board of Public Works, at the last session of the Legislature, an additional sum of about one hundred thousand dollars will be required to complete that work to its termination.

The debt owing at this time for labor done, with the estimate for the work not yet finished, and a part of which is not under contract, is estimated at about \$1,350,000. When the Miami Canal and extension (of which there remain 80 miles to complete the navigation from Cincinnati on the Ohio, to the Maumee City.) shall have been finished, there will be 793 miles of canal owned entirely by the

State—and including 121 miles of canal, constructed by companies, in which the State has an interest, there will be 914 miles of navigable canal within the limits of Ohio. The tolls from these canals paid into the Treasury, the present year, amount to \$184,768.18. When the unfinished portions of the canals shall be completed, it is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury will enable the legislature greatly to diminish the taxes. It is suggested, that the amount necessary to complete unfinished canal, can be borrowed from those of the sound banks of this state whose charters may be renewed, or from any new banking institutions to which their capital may be transferred.

The Governor speaks highly of the Land Distribution Bill of the last session of Congress and calculates largely on the benefit to accrue from the portion allotted to Ohio.

The operations of the Penitentiary have been conducted in a creditable manner. Notwithstanding a number of very substantial improvements in the machinery and workshops, during the past year, the nett receipts into the Treasury from the Penitentiary, have been \$23,700. It seems that crime has diminished, or law has relaxed its power. For, while in 1839, the number of convicts received into the Penitentiary was 172, and in 1840, 137; the number in 1841, is only 121.

The Governor speaks in praise of the Lunatic Asylum, and of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind; and recommends earnestly, the erection of additional buildings to the former.

He also presses upon the attention of the legislature, the propriety of continuing on a limited and an economical scale, the geological survey of the state, especially in reference to the agricultural interest.

In conclusion, we quote so much of his

he has conceded the whole ground of abolitionism? What is a wrong? A violation of law, human or divine. Violations of human law, are not always moral wrongs—for human law may be contrary to Divine law, which is supreme. But, violations of the Divine law, are always, and necessarily, moral wrongs. When our friend declares slavery to be "a wrong—a grievous wrong both to the slave and his owner," he cannot mean that it is a violation of human law, a legal wrong—for slavery is the creature of the local law of his state. He must mean, then, that it is a moral wrong—that is, a violation of the divine law. A wrong, necessarily implies a wrong-doer—one who is responsible for the wrong done. Who, in this case, is the wrong-doer? Not the slave, most certainly, for it is not by his will, that he is kept in bondage. It must therefore be the master, for the existence of his slaveholding depends solely upon his will. If slavery be to him a wrong, he inflicts it; if a wrong to the slave, he is equally guilty. But, both these wrongs, are, as we have seen, moral wrongs, that is, violations of the law of God. It follows, that every moment the wrong-doer continues in these wrongs, he contracts guilt—that every moment the obligation rests upon him to cease from his wrong-doing—in other words, that he has no right to persist for a moment in violating the law of God, which in fact is rebellion against the Highest—in fine, that immediate emancipation is a solemn duty, unless, indeed, it can be shown, that God has so blundered in the constitution of the Moral Universe, that violations of his own laws are necessary to its peace and good order.

Circumstances.
Boone seems to think, that I am as likely to be biased as himself. When I intimated, that his direct interest in the support of slavery would necessarily affect his judgment, I meant nothing discourteous. Human nature cannot make itself entirely independent of circumstances; and I wished to remind Boone that the circumstances in which he was placed, were peculiarly unpropitious to the formation of a sound judgment. I claim no exemption from the infirmities which "flesh is heir to;" but I do claim that my position is more favorable to the making up of a correct opinion, than that of my friend. No one knows better than Boone, that the advocacy of the anti-slavery cause to us, in a pecuniary sense, is a dead loss. Every step taken in this cause is marked by sacrifice—sacrifice of easy, social pleasure, friendship, popularity, influence. Still there are temptations to unfair judgment, arising from the pride of consistency, the desire to stand well with one's own party, the ardent zeal aroused by finding one's self arrayed in defence of a hated opinion, against a whole community. But, powerful as are these forces in their action on the mind, let me assure Boone, they do not lead me to treat his arguments, as he supposes. On the contrary, I have considered, and intend to consider them, with candor, and a sincere purpose to acknowledge their force, or expose their weakness, without reference to my peculiar position.

In Boone's last communication, but one point requires a detailed examination. Before attempting this, it may be well to glance at a few matters of minor importance.

The Real Question.
He cannot expect us to rejoice seriously to his sarcasm, on the proceedings of the Western Methodist Convention. Whether or not the blessing of God rests upon our enterprise, it is hardly worth while to discuss. Time will show.

Is this enterprise founded on true principles, and conducted on the whole in conformity to them, so far as the infirmities of human nature will allow?—This is the question, that ought to be settled—and we should rejoice if our friend would take hold of it in earnest, and leave incidental matters alone.

Misapprehension.
Boone speaks of the "untempered zeal" displayed, in comparing abolitionism to the gospel of Christ. We might do so without derogation to the latter; for if abolitionism be any thing more or less than the faithful carrying out of the second of the two great commandments of Christ, then we know nothing about it. But, we instituted no such comparison. Boone alleged that our movement had given rise to mobs. My answer was that this proved nothing against it, because almost all signal movements for moral reform, had been followed at first by a similar result. I did not refer to this fact as evidence of the truth of our cause, but a sufficient reply to the objection of my friend. The righteousness or unrighteousness of any movement in morals, is to be determined, not by conjectural results, but by the conformity or non-conformity of its principles and plans to Reason and Revelation.

Sentiments of Colored People.
Boone asks, "can you find an intelligent free black in Cincinnati, who will tell you that you have served him to a good purpose?" A singular question, and one which betrays a strange, but excusable ignorance of the sentiments of the colored people of this city. These people, with rare exceptions, have entire confidence in Abolitionists. In fact, we have been accustomed to rely upon their approbation, as one of the evidences that we are right—for the instincts of the victims of oppression are generally too keen, to suffer them to mistake their true friends. No consideration, not even the persuasion of those high in authority in this city, could induce the colored people after the late mobs, to denounce abolitionists. I speak what I know.

Before we commenced operations here, they had no schools among them—no temperance societies—scarcely any means of self-improvement. They were spiritless, living apparently without object, caring little for the acquisition of property, manifesting little self-respect. Our

movements inspired them with hope, infused into them new life, awakened the spirit of self-improvement. Day schools, Sabbath Schools, Temperance Societies and other useful institutions were started among them by abolitionists. We know one young man of rare philanthropy, who spent what time he could save from collegiate studies, in instructing these people, and establishing schools among them; living all the while upon bread and water, and wearing a homespun roundabout. His reward is in Heaven. For the last two years, there have been on an average three or four day schools, and several sabbath schools among them—one of the former being supported by the anti-slavery ladies of this place. Temperance societies prevail among them, and their sobriety is matter of common remark. Economical and benevolent associations have been formed; industrious habits are cultivated; and if any one will take the trouble to look at the assessor's books, he will be surprised at the amount of property many of them have accumulated.

And yet our friend asks, "can you find an intelligent free black in Cincinnati, who will tell you that you have served him to good purpose?"

Sentiment in Kentucky.
Boone differs with us in respect to the history of anti-slavery sentiment in Kentucky. I think I am right. In 1822, there were many abolitionists in that state. Several abolition societies were in operation—State Conventions composed of delegates from these societies were annually held about that period. A paper called the Abolition Intelligencer, (edited by John Finley Crow, and from which we gather the foregoing particulars,) was published at Shelbyville, Ky. This paper was closed at the end of the year. Colonization was then introduced into the state, and soon became popular. Abolition sentiment died under its influence, and for this reason—it is the fundamental principle of Colonization to say nothing about slavery. Abolition sentiment could never enjoy robust life where there was no discussion. It was revived, we said, by the Southampton insurrection.—Boone denies this. Our authority is one of weight—Cassius M. Clay, who in his place last year in the Kentucky Legislature, positively stated this as a fact—and said moreover, that the law of 1833, was a compromise measure between the anti-slavery and pro-slavery parties. That this compromise quieted the excitement, and was understood as binding the two parties to a truce, we have the authority of the Louisville Journal and kindred prints in Kentucky.

This statement of the case, we believe to be the correct one.

Our Measures.
Our friend in reply to our assertion, that we "never have addressed the bad passions of men," asks, "is not the scattering through the land the vilest pictorial representations of the cruelty and barbarism of the master to his slave, an address to the bad passions of both?" The intention of these pictures was, to awaken the pity, indignation, and abhorrence of slavery, of the free states. They were never intended for circulation among slaves or their masters.—There can be no doubt, that so far as these were concerned, the pictures were productive of mischief. They aroused the ire and prejudice of the master, and must have stirred up vengeful feelings in the bosom of the slave. For one, I thought so, and protested against them in the beginning of my anti-slavery career; and never have been necessary to their distribution.—Let us assure our friend, that they are now banished generally from the border states; and we do not think they are any where relied on as the wisest means for advancing our cause.

Boone asks again, "How long has it been since the whole country was thrown into commotion, because the mails were loaded with these inflammatory publications, which some post masters refused to transmit or distribute?"—What were these publications? Have our friend ever seen them? They were various tracts and papers, treating of the sinfulness and impolicy of slavery, the duty, safety and benefit of immediate emancipation; and were no more inflammatory in their tone, than the fourth of July toasts and orations of the South, and not half so much so, as the speeches of Southern members in Congress on the slavery question. The Constitution of our Society and Declaration of Sentiments must have been among these publications; but in these are strong statements of the peacefulness of the agencies contemplated to be used against slavery, and an expression of opinion against any violent attempt by the slaves to release themselves. In none of them, were appeals made to the evil passions of the master;—his sense of duty, his humanity, his regard for character, his patriotism, his self-interest were alone addressed. And had the papers and tracts fallen into the hands of slaves, there was nothing in them to awaken dangerous feeling. Remember, these publications were not forwarded clandestinely—nor were they sent to slaves—nor yet to white persons of no repute or standing in the South; but they were transmitted through the mails, to statesmen, clergymen, professional men, and other persons of influence and character—so that there could have been no danger at all of exciting insurrectionary spirit in the servile population. The only danger was, that they might arouse the conscience of the good in opposition to slavery—and this was distinctly stated by Duff Green and John C. Calhoun, whom no one will suspect of a disposition to minimize the dangerous tendencies of abolitionism.

We repeat that our appeals have not been made to the bad passions of men.

Slave Power.
Boone says, that the assertion that slaveholders "are endeavoring to get the control of the National Government, or that they are trying or desiring to fasten slavery upon the free states, has no foundation in fact." Boone is all wrong. If we had time, we could literally fill this paper with proofs, not indeed that slaveholders

are "endeavoring to get the control of the Government," but that this control they have exercised for years. How happens it that all our presidents with the exception of three, have been from the South—and that one of these exceptions stood alone by slavery-interest? That most of the important offices of the Government have been monopolized by Southern men? That the chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives has been occupied for twenty years by slave-holders? That, but one of the foreign appointments made by President Tyler was filled by a gentleman from the North, and that he was barely appointed, after the most strenuous efforts had been made to show that he had written eloquently in defence of Southern institutions? That our foreign diplomacy has been marked by an almost total disregard of the interests of free labor, while earnest negotiations have been continually on foot, to enlarge the market for rice, tobacco, and cotton? That, our ministers have again and again sought compensation for slaves, wrecked on British soil, and freed by British laws—assuming that they are property, when, according to Chief Justice Taney and Judge McLean, the constitution of the United States never recognizes slaves as property, but always as persons, and therefore the Government of the United States can do no otherwise? That forty millions of dollars have been expended in disgraceful war against the Indians of Florida, for the real purpose of re-capturing the fugitive negroes who had taken refuge in its swamps? That for five years past, the Congress of the Union have been driven to deny the right of petition, and freedom of discussion on the subject of slavery? That, both the political parties of this country, before they can hope for success, must deny their own principles, and set up candidates, pledged to do nothing to repel slavery-encroachment? That, so far from slavery being confined to the six original slave-states, and being gradually by them extinguished, in fulfillment of an implied understanding between the parties that formed the constitution, it has gone on increasing, until, seven new slave-states have been added to the Union, and a strenuous effort has been made, to give the slave-power complete and final ascendancy, by the annexation of Texas, out of which might be carved at least four powerful slave states? It is all in vain, my friend, to deny what the mass of slaveholders themselves must see, is too palpable not to be acknowledged.

What We are Doing.

You say, that "interest will do more with mankind than all your inflammatory zeal, and exciting advertisements. You must thoroughly christianize the world, or convince men that it is their interest that slavery should cease before you effect abolition." Let not Boone misunderstand us. He must remember that while slavery is a practice in the South—in the North to a great extent, it is a principle. The "advertisements and appeals" he sees occasionally in our paper, and which he is pleased to term inflammatory, are inserted, with a view to open the eyes of the North on this subject, and arouse it from its apathy—not that it may be persuaded to aggress on the South, but to defend itself against the insidious poison of slavery. But, such advertisements and appeals, occupy small space in our paper. He knows that when we address the slaveholder, we address him as a man, feeling moral responsibility, capable of reasoning. We strive to do just what Boone says we must do, before abolition can be effected—that is, to convince the slaveholder that self-interest requires of him the emancipation of his slaves. But we rest not here. We cannot concur with Boone in his apparent assumption that the slaveholder is so mercenary, that he will listen to no other argument. We take it for granted that he is not lost to humanity—that his conscience is not quite seared—that patriotism is with him something more than a name. Hence we appeal to his humanity, his conscience, his love of country, as well as his self-interest. Can Boone find it in his heart to denounce us for this? What am I doing now? Essaying to convince a slaveholder that he has misapprehended abolitionism, and that the evils on which he animadverts, are not essential parts of our enterprise—that the very policy he says is necessary to effect abolition, is the policy which constitutes the grand feature of practical abolitionism. Surely there is nothing inflammatory, nothing unwise, nothing disrespectful, nothing calculated to exasperate the slaveholder, in all this.

Wrong Impression.

All along Boone writes under the impression, that the great object of the anti-slavery enterprise is to run off the slaves. This is no part of abolitionism. That we sympathize with the slave who escapes from his prison house, and would administer to his wants, give him bread to eat, and point out to him the road to freedom, when on this side of the Ohio, we are free to avow. But this we would do openly, in the face of day, under the very eye of our friend, were he here. Common humanity would bind us to this—we should be doing surely as we would wish to be done by—and moreover, we should be acting in accordance with the constitution of the State, which presumes every man within its limits, free, till he is proved to be a slave. But, when once a person is legally arrested as a fugitive from labor, we would carefully refrain from interfering in any way not strictly legal; and should the decision be against him, while our hearts might bleed for his misfortune, we should acquit ourselves of all responsibility for the act that might doom him to perpetual slavery. The obligation to deliver up fugitives from service or labor, is a constitutional one, and therefore, while we must always protest against it as wicked, as involving the free States in the guilt of slaveholding, we shall feel ourselves at liberty to interfere by force to set it aside or nullify it, but would rather urge it as a reason why the people of the free States should join with us in striving to persuade the slaveholder to abolish slavery, so as to be released from

an obligation, so sinful and so repugnant to the dictates of humanity.

Our friend has started so many points in his communication, that we must postpone a reply to his argument till next week.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]
RIGHT OF PETITION—THE GAG—TEXAS.
Washington City, Dec. 6, 1841.

DR. BAILEY:
The assembled wisdom of the nation is at this moment, (11½ o'clock, A. M.) convening in the Representative's Hall of the capitol. Every thing appears in order, the hall is clean, the officers of the House are active, the members are nearly all on hand and looking generally in good health. The corps of Reporters, comprising the fourth estate, is unusually large, and I think unusually able, so that, it will be the people's fault if the doings of the Session are not thoroughly understood. The Speaker has given me a seat as usual, and I shall endeavor to give you and your readers, now and then, a peep at what is done.

Twelve o'clock, the Speaker takes his seat, and orders the call of the roll, no chaplain being present to open the session with prayer. Great efforts have been made to agree upon some plan of procedure by which the House can be organized so as to receive the President's Message to-morrow, without the necessity of acting on the rules and orders. But it is in vain. William Cost Johnson takes the opportunity the instant the roll is closed to make a long preambular discourse, and then to move the adoption of the rules of the 26th Congress as the rules of the House, until the House shall otherwise order.

Mr. Adams was at once on his feet with his amendment, to except the 21st rule. This was followed by a motion of Mr. Stanley of N. C. to adopt the rules of the last session for fifteen days, and make the report of the committee of rules the special order of the day until it is disposed of, and on this he called the previous question. A long altercation ensued, about parliamentary law and other matters, which finally resulted in a vote by yeas and nays under the previous question, first on Stanley's proposition which was lost, 83 to 87. Messrs. Adams, Atherton, Gates, Giddings, Gilmer of Va., Granger, Rayner of N. C., and other curious combinations in the negative. Messrs. Slade, S. J. Anderson, Stanley, King of Vt., and other equally strange unions in the affirmative. Mr. Adams' amendment was then tried, and lost, yeas 84, nays 87.

Before the vote was taken on Johnson's motion, the House adjourned, at 2 o'clock. During the altercation, however, it was contrived to adopt two orders, one that the Clerk inform the Senate that this House is ready to proceed to business, and the other to appoint a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the House was prepared to receive any communication he might think proper to make. So, the message will come to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, and I presume it will be so contrived that you will receive that as soon as you receive this letter.

There is great reason to fear that the southern Whigs will overawe or wheedle their fellow Whigs of the North into another surrender of the right of petition, "just for this once," on the ground, stated by Cost Johnson, that they have once already consented to substantially the same thing, at the Extra Session, and may therefore as well do it again, temporarily, so as to organize the House, and proceed to business until the new code of rules can be discussed and adopted.

I have just learned a curious circumstance respecting the proceedings and report of the celebrated committee on Rules, appointed at the Extra Session. That committee was composed of six slaveholders, and three members from the free states, Mr. Calloun of Massachusetts, being the chairman. They were required to report a code of rules, but they purposely delayed until the very close of the Extra Session, in order to avoid a fresh debate about the vexed question. When I left, I was assured that the rules would be reported without any gag, and since I came here I was apprised by a member of the committee that they were so reported. On referring to the printed copy, however, which very few even of the members have yet seen, I find that the 21st rule is indeed omitted, but the mischief is crowded in, as a thief would sneak into a hen-roost, by a most admirable congruity, under the new rule forbidding "assault and battery" on the floor of the House. I give it as it is printed, being the very best rule of the list.

"Any member assaulting another person upon the floor of the House shall be expelled therefrom."

"Upon the presentation of petitions, memorials, resolutions, or other papers relating to slavery, objection to the reception shall be considered as made, and the question of reception shall be laid on the table."

Thus it will be seen, that the committee have recommended a gag even more comprehensive than Johnson's, for it includes all papers, petitions, and motions, in any way "RELATING TO SLAVERY." This atrocious plan comes forward with the sanction of the committee, and all the power of political machinery will be employed to secure its adoption, and there is special reason to fear that it will be adopted, unless the people of the Free States bestir themselves, and by remonstrances, private letters, personal application, and the voice of the press, bring a sound influence to bear upon their Representatives, so that they will not dare to sacrifice the Liberties of the people for political intrigues and party interests.

There can be no doubt that the annexation of Texas is to come up again, and this winter too, and such is the state of things here, that, if the application is skillfully managed, it will be very

likely to succeed, either by way of treaty with Mexico, or by act of Congress grounded on an application from Texas itself. The failure of the treaty with England, and of the loan negotiated in Paris, renders the affairs of the "republic" truly desperate, and leaves it apparently with no other resort but to become annexed to our Federal Union. The rapid growth and certain early admission of both Iowa and Wisconsin as States, with the continued impossibility of making two States out of Florida, will make the slave-holders desperate unless they can carry the annexation of Texas, as a counterpoise. Let the people of the free West mark those men who shall ever sacrifice their just political power for the aggrandizement of the detestable institution.

JASHER.
GAGGED.
WASHINGTON CITY.
Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1841.

DR. BAILEY:
Immediately after the reading of the Journal was finished, Mr. Robert Tyler appeared with a Message in writing, which was read by the Clerk. It begins by a recognition of the goodness of Providence in the universal prevalence of prosperity, civil and religious liberty, and the evidences of education and improvement, and with few exceptions, of general health. He discusses the McLeod case, and says it has been terminated in the only way in which it could have been legally settled in either country. There being no power in either to rescue a prisoner from the custody of a Court without an order of the Court. He, however, advises legislation by Congress to bring cases that involve treaties with foreign nations, at once into the Federal Courts. The Grogan case is satisfactorily settled, but not that of the Caroline. The right of search on the coast of Africa is disapproved, and the British claim repudiated, while it is recommended to Congress to adopt more efficacious legislation against that "wicked traffic," as the American flag is grossly abused by the profligate of other nations. The Boundary question is not settled, and little advancement has been made in the negotiation the past year.

A statement is made of our relations with Spain, Belgium, Texas, Brazil, and the Spanish States, the Florida War, and the Indian tribes. The President states the receipts into the Treasury for the year at \$30,410,167, and the expenditures \$32,025,070, leaving a deficit of \$627,557, besides \$987,375, the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of June, 1841. Of the twelve million loan, only \$5,432,726 have been received, owing to the shortness of time that the stock has to run, preventing recourse to the foreign market.

On the subject of the tariff, he says no part of the Union will object to the taxes necessary for the support of the Government, nor to reasonable discrimination, so long as duties are laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury. He thinks the home-valuation will prove impracticable. Certainty and permanency, in any system of governmental policy, particularly when it affects trade and commerce, are eminently desirable.

The currency is discussed at considerable length; doubt is expressed whether the General Government has power to control the State banks so as to cause them to resume or go into liquidation. He then brings forward an outline of his project for a Fiscal Agency, not a corporation, but a Board appointed by the President, empowered to issue Treasury notes, to give certificates of deposit, and to deal in bills of exchange at a moderate rate. As but little importance is attached to this scheme by practical men here, I shall not attempt to go any further into detail.

As soon as the reading of the Message was finished, and the vote to print 10,000 copies disposed of, Mr. W. C. Johnson brought forward his motion in regard to the rules of the House, with a modification, so that the Report on the Rules is made the special order of the day for Thursday, and every day afterwards, until it is disposed of. An explanation took place between Mr. Adams and the Speaker, from which it appeared that no previous question had been ordered on the amendments, and consequently the debate had been precluded, in fact, by the overbearing of the Chair, and a misapprehension by Mr. A., while in fact the subject was perfectly open, and by the *lex Parliamentaria* could not have been precluded on the amendments. The previous question was now, however, voted by a very large majority, on the main question, and the vote, being by yeas and nays, stood 97 to 95. So, the House is again gagged.

Before the vote was taken, one of the Southern members moved an adjournment, on the ground that so many Southern members were absent; but on receiving a wink, he withdrew his motion. Many members voted for the Previous Question, who afterwards voted in the negative on the main question—the first to suit their party here, and the other to suit their constituents at home. Mr. Filmore of N. Y. begged Johnson to modify his motion so as to adopt the rules for a limited time, intimating that he could vote for it—gag, and all. Stuart of Ill. voted for the gag, notwithstanding his strong professions at home, before election. Casey voted against it. The New Hampshire delegation, as usual, went for the gag, as did several of the same party from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The whig members from Indiana, Lane, Proffit and Wallace, voted for the gag, while Kennedy, a democrat, and Thompson, whig, voted against it. But a still more extraordinary vote was that of Gov. Morrow, of Ohio. His vote, given as his constituents would have wished, would have produced a tie, and defeated the resolution. He came here as the successor of Hon. Thomas Corwin, chosen Governor of the State. Another gentleman in the District would have been more accepta-

ble to the body of his party, but unfortunately for him he had taken so prominent a stand against the Abolitionists, that to nominate him would have been sure to lose their votes and secure a defeat; and therefore, Gov. Morrow was taken up, on purpose to satisfy the Abolitionists of his District, and was chosen. If Charles Hammond were alive, he could furnish some explanations. The lamentable defection of this venerable old man, under the influence of party drill, affords renewed evidence of the folly of expecting a firm defence of liberty by men sent here as the representatives of a party, which, in its leaders, is essentially and totally pro-slavery. The whole vote of the North stood as follows:

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|------|----|----|
| Yeas, Whig. | 4 | Dem. | 30 | 34 |
| Nays, | 72 | " | 19 | 91 |

The four Southern members who voted against the gag, were Botts and Stuart of Va., Underwood of Ken., and Arnold, of Tenn. Total, 95. Seventeen Northern men were absent, and 23 Southern. Sixty-three slaveholders voted for the gag on the people of the North. The only Northern states which gave a majority in favor of the gag, were New Hampshire, (always true to slavery,) and Indiana.

So we are gagged again. And it may be safely predicted that the question is settled for the present Congress. For, although the Report on Rules is made the special order until disposed of, it will be easy to get rid of it, in various ways. And the debate may continue for a long time, and extend to every other part of the Rules, paragraph by paragraph, until every other subject has been fully discussed, but as soon as it comes to the very last paragraph of the very last rule, the P. Q. will be sprung, and a blind vote will be forced upon the House.

In the Senate, to-day, the Message was received, and disposed of in the usual way, after a very severe speech from Senator Benton, respecting the Fiscal Agency, which he ridiculed to the utmost.

Wednesday.—No business of importance was transacted in either House. The Senate held a meeting of about half an hour, and the House of Representatives one hour and seven minutes. Price \$8 each member—Speaker, \$16.

JASHER.

| Bank Note List. | |
|---|---------------|
| CORRECTED BY GEORGE MILNE & CO., Exchange Brokers—West Third Street. | |
| OHIO—Ohio Life and Trust Co., on demand, | 7 1/2 prem. |
| Bank of Cincinnati, | 2 dis. |
| Miami Exporting Co., | 2 " |
| Lafayette, Miami, | 2 " |
| Farmers' Bank of Canton, | 5 a 6 " |
| Small notes of solvent banks, | 2 " |
| LATEST BROKEN BANKS. | |
| West Union, New Bank of Steubenville, German Bank of Wooster, New Bank of Circleville. | |
| KENTUCKY, | 1 par. |
| INDIANA, | 25 a 30 " |
| ILLINOIS, | 1 par. |
| MISSOURI, | par a 3 prem. |
| MICHIGAN—Bank of St. Clair, | 2 dis. |
| WISCONSIN—Marine and Fire In- surance Company at Milwaukee, | par |
| TENNESSEE, | 2 a 3 dis |
| ALABAMA, | par a 1 " |
| ARKANSAS, | 25 a 30 " |
| LOUISIANA, | 5 a 6 prem. |
| S. CAROLINA, | 5 a 6 " |
| N. CAROLINA, | 2 1/2 " |
| EASTERN—New York, | 8 a 9 " |
| New England States, | 7 a 8 " |
| Pennsylvania, | 1 1/2 " |
| Maryland, | 6 1/2 " |
| Virginia, (Eastern), | 4 " |
| EXCHANGE—New York, | 11 " |
| Philadelphia, | 7 " |
| Baltimore, | 6 1/2 " |
| New Orleans, | 6 a 7 " |
| SPECIE—American Gold, | 9 prem. |
| Foreign, | 8 1/2 " |
| SILVER, | 7 1/2 a 8 " |
| SCRIPS—Kentucky, | 17 dis. |
| Indiana 50's, | 16 " |
| Illinois, | 65 " |

| Cincinnati Prices Current. | | |
|--|-------------|---------|
| Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist, | | |
| December 1, 1841. | | |
| Hogs, over 200 lbs. | 2 25 | per cwt |
| " under 200 " | 2 00 | " |
| Flour, - - - - - | \$5 40 a | 5 50 |
| Wheat - - - - - | 1 00 | " |
| Corn, - - - - - | 20 | 25 |
| Oats, - - - - - | 31 | " |
| WHOLESALE PRICES. | | |
| Ashea— | | |
| Pearl, lb. | 6 | |
| Pot, " 5 | 18 | |
| Almonds, s. a. | 15 | |
| Alum, lb. | 6 | |
| Beans, lb. | 28 | |
| Beans, bush. | 62 | |
| Brimstone, r. lb. | 6 | |
| Crackers, " 5 | 6 | |
| Candles— | | |
| Mold, lb. | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| Dipt, " 8 | 10 | |
| Spermaceti, " 48 | 50 | |
| Coffee— | | |
| Rio, lb. | 13 | |
| Havana, " 12 1/2 | | |
| Java, " 17 | | |
| Coil, bush. | 15 | 16 |
| Cocoa, lb. | 37 | 15 |
| Chocolate, " 13 | | |
| Cheese, " 5 1/2 | 7 | |
| Cloves, 3 50 a 4 00 | plenty | |
| Cloves, lb. | 37 1/2 | |
| Coriander— | | |
| Tarred, lb. | 10 1/2 | |
| Manilla, " 16 | 20 | |
| Copra, " 2 | 3 | |
| Castings, s. a. | 3 00 | |
| Sugar ket, " 3 | 00 | |
| Corks, vel, gr. | 50 | 60 |
| Camphor, lb. | 150 | |
| Chalk, " 23 | 33 | |
| Feathers, " 33 | 37 | |
| Fish— | | |
| Herring, box, | 75 | 100 |
| Mac, 1 lb. | none | |
| No. 2, " 18 | 50 | |
| No. 3, " 4 | 6 | |
| Salmon, 40 lb. hbl | 50 00 | |
| Cod, lb. | 6 1/2 | |
| Figs, " 15 | | |
| Filberts, lb. | 10 | |
| Glass, box— | | |
| 8 by 10 | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| 10 " 12 | 4 50 | 4 75 |
| Ginger, race, lb. | 12 1/2 | |
| Ground, " 12 1/2 | | |
| Glue, " 16 | 20 | |
| Gum— | | |
| Wade's, kg. | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Dupont, " 7 00 | 7 25 | |
| Grain— | | |
| Wheat, bush. | 95 | 100 |
| Corn, " 25 | | |
| Oats, " 31 | | |
| Hops, east, lb. | 43 | |
| Hay, ton, | \$10 11 1/2 | |
| Hemp, cwt, | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Indigo— | | |
| Caracas, l. | 1 75 | |
| Manilla, " 1 50 | 1 62 | |
| Iron, bar, " 4 1/2 | 5 | |
| Hoop, " 6 | 8 1/2 | |
| Lead, pig, " 4 1/2 | | |
| Bar, " 5 1/2 | | |
| Whiteley " 10 | 12 1/2 | |
| In oil, keg, 2 37 | 2 75 | |
| Red, lb. | 12 1/2 | 15 |
| Logwood, lb. | 4 1/2 | |
| Cut, lb. | 3 1/2 | 5 |
| Madder, " 20 | | |
| Nutmegs 1 25 | 1 50 | |

| WHOLESALE PRICES. | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Molasses— | |
| N. O., gall. | 29 30 |
| Sugar-house, 37 1/2 | 40 |
| Mustard, lb. | 37 1/2 |
| Nails, cut, 3d. | 8 |
| " 4d. | 7 1/2 |
| No. 2, " 2 75 | 3 00 |
| Pepper, lb. | 12 1/2 |
| Pimento, " 8 | 10 |
| Oil— | |
| Olive, gall. | 5 50 6 00 |
| Wine, gal. | 14 1/2 15 |
| Sum, " 125 | 130 |
| Linsced " 95 | |
| Tin, pr. lb. | 20 00 25 00 |
| white, " 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Paper— | |
| Wrapp'g, r. | 1 25 2 00 |
| No. 1, cap. | 25 30 |
| No. 2, " 2 75 | 3 00 |
| Pepper, lb. | 12 1/2 |
| Pimento, " 8 | 10 |
| Provisions— | |
| Bacon, | 3 1/2 |
| B. hams, 6 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| Sides, 4 | 4 1/2 |
| Shoulders, 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Lard, 5 a 6 1/2 | |
| Butter, plenty, | 6 10 |
| Pork— | |
| Mess, lb. | 7 50 |
| Clear, " 9 50 | 10 50 |
| Prime, " 6 | 7 |
| Rump, a China, 75 | 75 |
| Raisins, m. r. p. | \$3 40 |
| Rice, lb, keg, | 5 |
| Sugar— | |
| N. Orleans, lb. | 7 c. |
| " 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 in bbls | |
| Loaf, 14 to 17 | |
| Long, 13 a 15 | |
| White Hav., 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Brown, " none | |
| Segars— | |
| Common, 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Moder, " 29 | 25 |
| Spanish, " 10 00 | 20 00 |
| Salt— | |
| Salmatrus, " caak 6 1/2 | kg 10 |
| Salt— | |
| Zanesville, bu. | 30 |
| Kanawha, " 30 | 33 |
| New York " 40 | |
| T. Island, " 70 | |
| S. Peter, cr. | 9 10 |
| Shot, bag, 1 75 | 2 00 |
| Soap, No. 53, lb. | 6 |
| No. 2, " 5 1-2 | |
| Turpentine, gal. | 75 |
| Tallow, lb. | 7 1/2 |
| Teas— | |
| Imperial, lb. | 90 |
| Gump'der, " 90 | 85 |
| Y. Hyson, " 75 | 85 |
| Souchong, " 62 | 70 |
| Tin p. X. p. | 12 50 |
| block, lb. | |
| Tobacco— | |
| S. G. C. v. 35 | 35 |
| " 12 L. v. | 16 |
| Ky. No. 1, 1/16 | 8 1/2 |
| " No. 2, | 7 1/2 |
| Vinegar, gal. | 12 |

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

John Quincy Adams.

The American Lyceum, in learning, liberty and law.

'Tis not alone in lofty halls,
Where learning sits enshrined,
His eloquence sublimely falls,
And marks his mighty mind;
But in the temple of the free
His thunder tones have rung—
His father's love of liberty
Falls from his tuneful tongue.

Sublime in sentiment and soul,
To him all wreaths belong;
His polished periods richly roll
Along the chords of song;
He wakes to love the mournful woe
On Ireland's lovely plains;
He wakes to liberty his lyre,
And weeps o'er Erin's chains.

Whether in council or in court,
Or at the harp or hall—
Whether in seriousness or sport,
His graceful accents fall—
He is in grandeur still the same—
Time hath no merit hurled—
His trophies treasured up by fame,
Are wonders of the world.

Time can no triumph o'er his own,
Though snows his brow may bind;
Reason still sits upon his throne,
The monarch of his mind;
The glory of his bygone hours
Through ages yet shall last;
Fame gathers up his present flowers,
To bloom with all the past.

Al! that he lived in that proud day,
Ere Greece became the grave
Of glorious men long passed away
The brilliant and the brave,
The marble cenotaph sublime,
The column and the crown,
Would still transmit to future time,
His record of renown.

Yet while the love of liberty,
Of learning and of song,
Shall warm the proud hearts of the free,
Or shall to fame belong,
The men of his magic mind
Shall wander o'er the wave,
And win from millions of mankind
A garland for his grave.

MILFORD BARD.

Sonnet.—Worship.

They who, as worshippers, some mountain climb,
Or to some temple made with hands, repair,
As though the godhead specially dwelt there,
And absence, in Heaven's eye would be a crime,
Have yet to comprehend this truth sublime—
The freedom of the Lord no chain can bear—
His soul is free to worship where he will,
Nor limited to any place or time.
No worldly sanctuary may claim
Man's reverence as a consecrated pile;
Mosque, synagogue, cathedral, are the same,
Differing in naught but architectural style—
Aunt, then, Superstition! in God's name,
Nor longer thy blind devotees beguile!

Wm. LEON GARRISON.

Boston, Nov., 10, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Correspondent of the New York American, Montgomery and Elliott.

At Sheffield, our mutual friend S. introduced me to James Montgomery. On one of those lofty hills which sentinel the town, and start up from its dense sea of waving smoke, like island knolls lifting their heads above the ocean, stands the house where this excellent man resides. Our cards sent in by the servant, brought him to the door, where he gave us a right hearty welcome as made me feel quite at home as I was seated in his drawing room. Though seventy anxious years rested on his shoulders, his form is still erect, and his manners exhibit a bland commingling of the sprightliness of youth with the dignity of age. His emphatic style of conversation—the angles of whose abrupt and previous transitions reflect the unquenchable fire of his grey eye—reminded me of John Quincy Adams. No doubt the contour of the head, and the tones of the voice, help to paint to Memory's eye the sage of Quincy, while talking with the author of the World before the Flood—for they are very like. In his youth, twice did the cold walls of a prison, teach this fearless writer that Liberty of the Press which Britain now so amply enjoys, was like Faith—but "the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen." When alluding to his disgraceful banishment to York Castle, his free Scotch blood grew warm, and he finished a racy sketch of the present licentiousness of the press, as compared to past, with the quaint remark—"An Editor may steal a horse with more impunity now, than he could look over a hedge then."

The storm has passed away, and the early champion of Freedom enjoys a serene old age. He has outlived the enmity of his persecutors, and now fills an enviable place in their affections. The government which trampled on him has lifted him up and strews its munificence in his declining path. The pension that supports his aged steps, was worthily bestowed by Sir Robert Peel.

Though his thin snowy locks give Montgomery a venerable appearance, his poetic eye is not dimmed, nor is his natural force abated. He circumscribes his literary labors only that he may devote more time to the works of charity and benevolence.

Leaving the door of Montgomery (how swiftly the two hours glided away!) I knocked at that of his neighbor, Ebenezer Elliott, the author of the "Corn Law Rhymes." The transition could scarcely have been greater. I had just parted with an educated and refined gentleman, of polished manners, and exquisitely neat personal appearance, and now found myself confronted with a stout, robust, rough man, whose blunt address and slovenly attire made me almost shrink from the profaned grasp of a hand that had penned some of the best "Rhymes" in the English language. But the good natured "walk in, walk in," of the burly poet, who stood on the threshold in his stocking feet, holding a pair of coarse shoes in his hand, summoned up my democratic blood, and assured me that I was welcome. The first glance at Mr. Elliott's head reminded me of the appearance of General Jackson's when we saw him at Washington some fifteen years ago. The same bold, frank, unrelaxing expression which marks the front of the hero of the Hermitage, animates the countenance of the anti-Corn-law Rhymist. I was instructed, amused, vexed, and inspired during our interview. There is a struggling mixture of humanity, doggedness and genius, in his composition, which makes him a rare man. His views are by turns deep and shallow; his conceptions large and little; his language bold and tame. I found a great heart in his bosom, beating strongly with generous

impulses towards crushed manhood. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Jackson, and a sworn foe of Biddle and the Bank. In England he is classed as a Radical. In America he would glory in the name of a Locooco. He improved the occasion of our pretty long discussion upon tariffs, banks, and corn-laws, to thoroughly dry his shoes and stockings—thus proving that Dr. Franklin was not the only man who held that time was money. A hundred such rhymers would make the pillars of British Aristocracy tremble to their base—ay, to their fall.

Mr. Adams on the China Question.

In a lecture delivered by the Hon. John Quincy Adams, at Boston, a few evenings ago, before the Historical Society, he took ground which appears to have excited surprise in the mind of the greater part of a very crowded audience, adopting, as he did, a position, regarding the dispute between Great Britain and China, at variance with the opinion of its merits commonly entertained in this country. Our readers will, we dare say, be obliged to us for the following synopsis of his argument on the question, for which we are indebted to the Boston Courier:

Mr. ADAMS commenced his lectures by suggesting four questions for consideration, as growing out of the controversy:

1. Which party has the righteous cause?
2. The prospects of its progress and conclusion?
3. How the interests of other nations are or may be affected by it, particularly the United States?
4. The duties of the American government and People resulting from it?

But, although he made this extensive distribution of his subject, the limits of his lecture allowed him only to dispose of a portion of the first point. To the full understanding of this he went into the examination of the law of nations, and the four sources from which it springs, described by Vattel as the necessary, the voluntary, the conventional, and the customary. The necessary law is the application of the laws of nature to the intercourse between nations wholly independent of each other, and can be enforced only between those which acknowledged that the state of nature is a state of peace. The voluntary law of nations is the application of some law voluntarily assumed, as, for example, that of Christianity among the European nations, and their descendants all over the world, which law has been recognized by the United States as obligatory in the Constitution. The question as between China and Great Britain must be tried by the first of these laws. The rights of other Christian nations, so far as they may be involved in the issue, must be tried by the second.

By the law of nature, property springs from two sources, occupancy and labor. But occupancy, which gives exclusive right to the soil, must be permanent. To be permanent it must be defined by metes and bounds, which can only be by compact. These points being established, the right of exchange, barter, or commerce, necessarily follows from property. And the state of nature being a state of peace, and the pursuit of happiness the natural right of man, it is the duty of men to contribute as much as they can to the happiness of one another. No way of doing this is so certain as that of the mutual exchange of equivalents.—Commerce is therefore among the natural rights and duties of men.

These positions being distinctly laid down, the lecturer went into an examination of the restrictions which Vattel had imposed upon the duty of commercial intercourse upon nations, & after separating from the question the right of any one nation to enforce the performance of it upon another, he endeavored to show that the author's preliminary were at variance, and wholly inconsistent with the first. He maintained that it was impossible to admit with Vattel that each nation ought to contribute all in its power to the happiness and perfection of others, and afterwards affirm with him that each nation is bound to do whatever it can to promote its own happiness, it making itself the exclusive judge of what that is, without reference to that of any other. This argument was the foundation of Mr. Adams' whole edifice. He built upon it the duty of reciprocity between nations: of commercial intercourse with each other, not from exclusive or paramount consideration of their own respective interests, but from equal regard to the interests of both. At the same time, he qualified this general rule so far as to admit every nation to be the judge of what species of traffic is injurious, and to have the right to interdict it when no longer fulfilling that condition upon which commercial intercourse is enjoined. This was dwelt upon at considerable length, and with great force and ingenuity, but we find ourselves utterly unable to follow it further at present than this brief synopsis.

The basis having been thus made, nothing remained but to carry out the principles evolved to the history of the controversy. Mr. Adams reviewed the relations with China, first of the Portuguese, and the manner in which they became possessed of Macao; and then of the British, through the East India Company, and the mission which had been instituted in the person of Lord Macartney, in 1792. He endeavored to show by it that the policy of the Chinese empire had always been based upon anti-commercial principles, and that the manner in which it had been carried on was in the highest sense an outrage upon the rights of human nature and upon those of other nations. He did not spare some sarcasm upon the modes by which the sovereigns of Europe, and especially Great Britain, had endeavored heretofore to conciliate the maintenance of the trade with China with their self-esteem. He considered the formation of the East India Company as having been a compromise with conscience, in the substitution of an agent to accept terms, and occupy the position of a tributary, which the principal, in his own person, would not consent to. Lord Macartney had been called upon to perform the duty, a ceremony of prostration of the person, and kneeling the head nine times against the floor, signifying tributary vassalage to the Emperor. He had refused, and had been dismissed. It was the Ko-Tow, then, that was the real cause of the war. The common opinion, that the opium seized at Canton was the cause, is wholly groundless. That was a mere incident to the quarrel. It had nothing to do with its origin, which is to be found in a period long before that seizure happened.

The lecturer then went into a history of the difficulty between Lord Napier and the Chinese, consequent upon his following his instructions to communicate only with the Viceroy of Canton, and not with the Hong merchants. These merchants had always been the persons through whom all communications have been made with the East India Company's charter had existed; but upon the establishment of the trade on a more liberal footing, the British Government then assumed the control instead of the company; determined no longer to sub-

mit to treat with any but the recognized authority in the Empire. This brought matters to a crisis. The Chinese insisted upon an acknowledgment of superiority, which the British have resolutely refused. The quarrel is then founded upon an abstract principle of the law of nature and nations, and not at all upon the right to be compensated for a prohibited article of trade. It is the demand of one nation to be put on a footing of perfect equality with another, in the relations they establish with each other.

With the death of Lord Napier, caused by chagrin and mortification at the indignity and insults which had been heaped upon him, the lecturer concluded. And with it he announced that he had not arrived even at the settlement of the first question proposed by him at the outset—the justice of the cause between the two parties. At some future time he promised, if he should live, he would resume it. He finished by a brief allusion to the last of his four questions—the duties of the American Government and the People in the premises. By contrasting the repulse of Lord Napier's agent from the gates of Canton, in July, 1840, with the ransom of that city for six millions of dollars, in June 1841, he drew the moral, that every nation should prepare for war and preserve peace.

AGRICULTURAL.

Horse Shoeing.

My Dear Sir.—I observed in the last Planter an article upon horse shoes, that puts me in mind of a circumstance from which I derived a good deal of benefit, and which I will relate for your readers.

I happened several years ago, to be at the blacksmith shop where I get my work done, when an old gentleman of the neighborhood rode up, accompanied by a negro man with several horses, who wanted shoeing. The smith had lately been introduced into the neighborhood and had great reputation. I offered to defer to the old gentleman, though he was the last comer, but he was too managing for that; he insisted upon it that I should have my horse shod while he looked on. Accordingly, the smith proceeded with his operations. The old man seemed to be pretty well satisfied, until the smith, having fitted the shoe and driven the first nail, began to twist the end off. This he protested against, and by ocular demonstration, showed the difference between wringing the nail off and breaking it by bending it backwards and forwards. In the former case, the part of the nail in the hoof is twisted, and a round hole is cut, which is filled only with its own dust: no wonder the nail in such a hole would soon work loose. Moreover, in twisting the nail, the corner edge is frequently presented to the hoof, and does not clinch half so well. From that time to this, I have never permitted my smith to "wring a nail," and I assure you I have found my profit in it.

This, to be sure, is a small matter, but there is not one smith in fifty, who is not guilty of the error here exposed; and small errors are sometimes productive of serious evils, as we have all heard, in the matter of a horse shoe.

Yours,

H. T.

From the Cultivator.

Buckwheat, Rye and Clover.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker.—Having made an experiment with a triple crop, it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to give a few particulars thereof, and the result in the beginning of August of last year. I sowed with the same preparation of ground buckwheat, rye and clover. All of which have done well; so that I am going at this time more largely into this mode of culture. Part of a field I have just covered with wheat instead of rye as the third article. I was encouraged to do this from observing that a few stalks of wheat, that accidentally sprung up last year among the buckwheat, rye and clover, were fine.

But in particular, I manured out a poor, worn out sandy quarter of an acre, with five cart loads of compost, and having first sowed and harrowed in the rye and buckwheat. I then sowed the clover seed while the ground was fresh stirred. Next I covered a part of the quarter acre (selected for a particular experiment, with pine leaves, a part with green boughs—and a part I left uncovered and here I observed that these grew best on the part covered with pine straw, and better on that covered with the green boughs than were uncovered. I sowed this piece on the 5th day of August last on the 5th of October, or in two months, I cut the buckwheat and the product was 612 bushels or rates of 22 bushels per acre. The rye cut in June last, was a good yield, but through an inadvertence was neglected to be measured. The clover was near knee high when the rye was cradled and will yield a fine swath for seed, now nearly ripe. So with the clover in another field sowed in a like manner. I hope next year to report favorably of that sowed as above stated this season. In meantime, yours, &c.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax co., N. C. Nov. 6.

From the Cultivator.

Large Calf.

Mr. Samuel W. Bartlett, of East Windsor, (Ct.) has a thorough bred Durham Short horn bull calf, that when four months and eighteen days old, weighed 525 pounds in the last one hundred and nine days, or a fraction over three pounds per day.

Vegetable Serpent.

No curiosity in the vegetable world, that we ever saw, equalled one shewn us a few days ago, at the store of Messrs. Hogan & Lyon in this city. It was a vegetable resembling the gourd or squash species, 5 feet 5 inches long, and 3-4 inches in circumference, at the largest swell. It was green, except ten greyish horizontal stripes that run tapering from the head to the tail; and had the exact appearance of a snake of that size, even the contortions and lumps of the body, with the curled and sharp-ended. We understand that it grew suspended from a post, which accounts for its general straightness; but that other vegetables on the same vine, that rested on the ground, assumed curling attitudes, with head erect, as if to strike. It was raised in the Garden of L. G. McMillan, Esq. of Elyton, Jefferson county, and it is said to resemble in its interior, with perfect exactness, the organization of a snake. Hundreds of persons have seen it, and all express their wonder at this serpentine fruit of nature.—Tus. Monitor.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

"Cause and Cure of Infidelity." By Rev. David Nelson, of Quincy, Ill. Any individual wishing this work can have it by application to the subscriber. Third edition, published by the American Tract Society.

D. D. NELSON.

Walnut Hills, Lane Seminary, O., Oct. 5, 1841.

CONGRESS.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

F. H. BRAYTON, EXCHANGE BROKER,
Cleveland Ohio.

Eastern Funds, Specie, and uncurrent Money bought and sold on favorable terms.

NOTICE.—MILK.—MILK

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

C. M. MERRELL.

N. H. MERRELL.

R. H. BLACKMER & CO.

Tee-total Temperance

GROCERIES & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Near Float Bridge, Cleveland.

Messrs. WOODSON & TINSLEY, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eighth and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since the association as a firm, inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpenter and Joiner's work at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

WOODSON & TINSLEY.

PETER'S PILLS.

WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JOS. PRIESTLEY PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best *Antibilious Medicine* that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action.—V. Y. Examiner.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these truly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canada, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day they were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr. Peter's Pills.

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy agent—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Doctor Joseph Priestley Peters.

Dear Sir—I have used your valuable Pills these last four years, in cases of Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever used.

For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Bilious Fever, I would recommend Peter's Pills in preference to all other kinds.

R. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EMERSON, is considered sufficient.

I have used in my practice, these last 5 years, Dr. Jos. Priestley Peters' Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and consider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used.

Given up to Die.

How many are given up to die that might be saved by Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and the easiest taken.

Consumption

Sweeps off thousands, yearly, in the United States, that Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when nothing else would relieve. Ministers of the Gospel have added their testimony to that effect.

Coughs and Colds.

neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try them, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle. Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure the most distressing ones.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He recommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the greatest medicine in the known world. He has witnessed their effects on several others, and always with the happiest results. He says no great remedy through the blessing of Divine Providence, should be the common property of all, and in every family on the face of the earth.

The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave a few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as in the last stage of Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use, and through the blessing of God they restored her to perfect health.

Mr. Henry S. Barker, 97 Green st. was cured of a very bad cough he suffered from several weeks, by only 5 Lozenges, when all other remedies had no effect on him whatever.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, 8 Caroline st., suffered a year with a very hard, tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lozenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to perfect health. He says they are the greatest medicine in the world.

When such curesmen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony, Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mr. Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are Sherman's Lozenges.

Children Die

of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffering, without the parent's knowing the cause—little suspecting worms are literally eating them up. Sherman's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and thousands of such cases. Any child will take them.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; the only certain worm-dissolving medicine ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North st. Philadelphia, was applied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was as large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swollen that she could not walk or help herself, although she could eat as much as two laboring men. Two celebrated doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit; the father had spent all he could raise and was discouraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her out of his misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of Sherman's Lozenges, and in two days she returned with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. The first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count. The child was literally eaten up with them—another living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of Sherman's Lozenges.

My Poor Back

will break it, it is so weak, and pains me constantly. What shall I do? Get one of Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in a few hours, as it did Mr. Hoxie.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster.

The best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. &c. Several persons have called at the warehouse, to

express their surprise and thanks, at the almost miraculous cure these plasters have effected.

Dr. J. H. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with rheumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without assistance, was enabled after wearing one, only one night, to get up in the morning with joy, and his tongue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from the best of all remedies.

Mr. David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism, that he could scarcely help himself—these plasters entirely cured him.

Dr. J. Peter's Pills. Large size box containing 45 pills, 50 cents per box. Small size box containing 20 pills, 25 cents per box. Dr. A. Sherman's Cough Candy, price only 25 cents per box. Doct. A. Sherman's Worm Candy, only 25 cents per box. Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1/2 cents a piece.

Agents for the sale of the above valuable medicines—Wm. H. Harrison & Harrison & Gliscoe, Cincinnati; A. Avery & Co. Granville; Ridgeway Murphy & Co. Ripley; A. Graham & Co. Franklin Buildings, Cleveland; Watson, Duggest, Massillon, Most every merchant in the U. S., Mexico and West Indies.

VALUABLE MUSIC BOOKS.

Sold by Robinson, Pratt, & Co. New York City; by Donie & Peck, New Haven; John Paine, Hartford; Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphia; by Truman & Smith, Cincinnati; and by Booksellers generally throughout the United States.

Twentieth Edition of *Mason's Sacred Harp*, or *Beauties of Church Music*, a new collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences and Chants, derived from the compositions of about one hundred eminent German, Swiss, Italian, French, English and other European musicians. Also, original tunes by German, English, and American authors, many of them having been arranged, or composed, expressly for this work. By Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music, author of Boston Handel and Haydn Collection, the Boston Academy Collection, etc. and by his brother, T. B. Mason, Professor of Sacred Music, and organist at Fourth Street Church, etc.—Twenty-first, stereotyped edition, revised and greatly improved by the introduction of eighty tunes not in former editions. The Elements of Vocal Music, which are on the inductive method, have been greatly extended and newly arranged in the precise order that is pursued in teaching; and the numerous practical exercises connected with each lesson, will, in a great measure, dispense with the use of the black board. The above work is now known by the general title of "Mason's Sacred Harp." It is intended to make "Mason's Sacred Harp," the general repository of the "Genius in Melody and Harmony," which have heretofore been scattered through various collections. And the collecting into a convenient volume, the old and new, choice, beautiful, and useful tunes, is a service to church choirs and singing schools, which has been already fully rewarded. The sale of twenty editions in the short time the "Sacred Harp" has been before the public, and the steadily increasing patronage bestowed upon the work, is regarded as evidence that it is the very best collection extant, for singing schools, and for churches of all denominations.

From numerous Recommendations the following are selected.

From the Boston Spectator.

We hope all will encourage *Mason's Sacred Harp*. We speak of *Mason's Harp*, because we know well its merits. We hesitate not to say, that it is the best work extant.

From the New York Evangelist.

Mason's Sacred Harp is what it is called in the title page, a very select and useful work—the best collection of church music extant, for congregations anywhere.

From the Baptist Advocate.

Mason's Sacred Harp—The lovers of Sacred Song will find a rich treat in this new collection. No one man in our country has done so much for church music as Lowell Mason. He has given us the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," the "Choir or Union Collection," the "Boston Academy Collection," etc., all valuable works, and entitled to the extensive patronage which has been bestowed upon them; but it is safe to say, that the "Sacred Harp" has no equal in the English language. This book is a volume of "genius in Melody and Harmony." Every denomination will promote devotionally by adopting this collection as the standard of church music.

From Mr. Billings, Professor of Sacred Music.

Mason's Sacred Harp is the most complete, interesting and useful collection of Psalm and hymn tunes I have ever seen. It is emphatically a sacred music. I will encourage its general introduction.

From the Journal.

We are familiar with all of Mason's publications, and have carefully examined the *Sacred Harp*. The volume is composed of very beautiful melodies, and harmonies of almost unequalled richness. It may justly be entitled "the beauties of music." The tunes are admirably adapted to the effective expression of poetry, a circumstance upon which the happiest effect of Melody and Harmony depends. The work is particularly recommended to those whose object it is to suit music to the words sung, or to make music subordinate to sentiment, and thus eminently conducive to devotion.

From Mr. Hamilton, Director of Music in the Methodist Church, Wincennes.

We are using *Mason's Sacred Harp* in our church. I should be most pleased to see it in general use—the music will please and improve the lovers of sacred song. The tunes are well suited to the different classes of notes, and it is a desirable collection for churches and schools.

Just Published.

Vol. II.—*Mason's Sacred Harp*, or *Beauties of Church Music*.—Vol. II. contains old, new, and original Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sacred Songs, Duets, Solos, Quartets, etc. This volume does not contain a single tune found in the first vol., and it is sold separately. It is stereotyped from entirely new type of great beauty and perfection, procured expressly for it.

The object in publishing an additional volume, is to furnish an extended variety as regards style, metre and adaptation to the various wants of the lovers of Sacred Song. It will be found permanently useful, and it is hoped will receive a patronage in some degree commensurate with the varied talent, labor and expense that have been employed in its production.

The following notices of the work will show the estimation in which it is held by good musicians.

From a Report of the Committee of the Eclectic Academy of Music, to the Musical Association, held at Cincinnati, March 24th.

"The *Sacred Harp*, Vol. II., has been carefully examined by your committee, who cannot but regard it as possessing in an eminent degree that chaste, classic beauty of melody, and richness of harmony, which constitute the 'soul of music,' and which cannot fail to render it a standard work."

It is confidently believed that the efforts made by the Editor to furnish [in the *Sacred Harp*], an extended variety of good Stock Music, such as will be permanently useful and interesting, will receive the appro